



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*RAPHAELIS FABRETTI Urbinatis de Aquis & A-
quæductibus veteris Romæ Dissertationes tres in
Quarto Romæ, 1680.*

1. **T**He first Discourse of the noble and ingenious *Fabretti* represents the Art and Grandure of the *Aquæductus Alexandrinus*, which taking name from *Severus* the Emperor, as *Spartianus* affiures, runs obliquely for a good Foundation, yet loftily, in most places upon an Arc LXX. foot high, through *Procoio di Pantano* between the *Via Labicana* and *Prænestina*, hard by the noble Sepulcher of the said Emperor and his Mother, unto the *Vineyard of the Carthusians* in the City, at 14 miles distance from its Fountain. The *Duct* or *Specus* is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot broad, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ high, and thick in the sides 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, admitting in divers places an *Aperture* or *Breath-hole* made of *Tubus* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot square: and is fustein'd by square Piles of Brick, 8 foot thick, well cemented and inwardly polisht; and cover'd with an Arc of the same matter 12 foot over.

2. The second Dissertation, which treats of *Aqua Marcia* and *Claudia*, is opportunely prefac't with the measure of the *Old Roman Foot*: which this Learned Italian affiures to be the *Pes Capitolinus*, that *L. Patius* procur'd, more than an hundred years since, to be exprest on a marble Table in the Capitol, together with the *Roman Palm* of nine inches, and the *Canna Architectonica* of ten *Palms*, and the *Decempeda* or *Rod* of ten *Foot*. Our Author comparing the two last together, found the *Modern* or *Architectonic Palm* to make near 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches of the *Ancient Roman Foot*, the *Canna Architectonica* reaching to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Feet* of the *old Decempeda*: and consequently that a *Roman Mile*, or 5000 *Foot*, contains near 660 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *modern Cannæ*; not 667 *Cannæ*, as *L. Holstenius* estimates in his Discourse *De miliarij Auro*, mistaking the *modern Roman Palm* for just $\frac{3}{4}$ of the *Antique Roman Foot*. Much less will 650. *Cannæ* of the *Later Surveyors* extend to the length of an *old Roman mile*, as *L. Patius* computed. But the measure of the *Pes Capitolinus* on the marble Table foremention'd, (and not the Print of it p. 88 *L. Patii de mensuris*, too scanty by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch,) is sufficiently confirmed by three *jointed Brass-Feet* found in different places, and by several Bricks, carrying one *Foot* in length, and an half in bredth, taken up from the *Ruins* in *Via Ostiensis* and in divers other places. Where-

Wherefore this *Capitol Foot* ought to be preferred unto the rude Draughts on the Monuments of the *ancient Architects*, M. *Abutius*, T. *Statilius*, and *n. Cossutius*; which last is taken for the *very Roman Foot* by the honor of our Nation Dr. *John Greaves*. Yet this, as well as the *Statilian*, falls short of the *Capitol-Foot* by near $\frac{1}{8}$ part of an inch, whereas the *Abutian* is about as much too large. Moreover the *Villalpandine Module*, argued loosely and inversly from the Content of the *Vespasian-Congius*, exceeds by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Inch the *Capitoline* or *True Roman Foot*: for to this do precisely agree, says our wise and experienced Author, the numerous Patterns and Remains of ancient Architecture, that are daily dug up about the City. Soon after he gives a public Example of the *Capitoline Foot*, telling us it futes exactly with the 73. of those cxxv. spaces into which *Villalpandus* divides his *Semicircular Instrument* p. 3:6. *Comment in Ezech.* Lastly, the Foot which *Ricciolus* offers us for *Roman* in his *Abnagift*. p. 58 surpasseth the *Capitoline* by a full Digit, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole: and his other measure *Geograph. Reform.* f. 34. by $\frac{1}{8}$ part. But to return to our Aquaduct, highly extoll'd by *Pliny*, *Plutarch*, *Serrian*, *Frontinus*, and in this Clause of *Propertius*, *Aeternum Marcius humor opus*. This *Water* taking its name from King *Ancus*, and as deservedly from *Publius* and *Quintus*, in the same *Marcian Family*, οἱ πατέρων ὥστε καὶ γένεσις οὐ ποτὲ καὶ ταταγίνεται, &c. ariseth not from the *Lacus Fucinus* (whence *Pliny* and *Statius* would fetch it) but in the *Crossi-path* between the *Via Valeria* and *Sublacensi*, two miles short of *Cærulus* and *Curtius*, the Fountains of *qua Claudia*: but observes the same Level with the *Clodian*; because it descends more precipitate from the Origine. Yet within 5 miles of *Rome* the *qua Marcia* runs 20 Foot lower than the *Aqua Claudia*. But at 7 miles distance from *Rome*, and at a mile and an half from the midway to *Murina*, as *Fabretti* after *Frontinus* exactly measur'd, the *Aqua Marcia* is both purified and moduled, by falling into, and soon after rising up from a long square *Piscina* or *Cistern*, 6 foot deep, made of Flint, and cover'd with a *Net* work, by order of *Hadrian* the Emperor. Now the latter use of these *Ponds* or *Cisterns*, that sufflamine the Current of the Aquaducts, is frequently taken notice of by *Frontinus*: so that Signior *Castelli* his belov'd Probleme, *Ex velocitate aquæ modum ejus variare*, is not so new as he pretends.

3. The third Dissertation concerning *Aqueducts*, the best Argument, by the confession of *Dionysius*, *Strabo*, *Pliny* and others, of the Magnificence of *Rome*, remarques that of the fourteen *Aqueducts* which *Procopius* found at the City in his time, ten are now quite lost; and the other four, namely *Aqua Crabra* or *Damnata*, *Trajana*, *Alexandrina*, and *Virgo* much corrupted. The last so much fam'd in Antiquity, arising near *Rivus Herculamus*, is derived unto *Porta Flaminia* at the length of LXIII. *Acres* or 3024. *Roman Paces*. For to the *Portis* of *Rome*, and not (as the Incomparable *Holstenius* contends) from the gilded *Miliarium*, the conducts of *Ways* and *Waters* are precisely to be estimated. Upon this occasion Signior *Fabretti* ingeniously acknowledges, against the Exorbitance of *J. Lelius* and others, that the compass of *Rome* (*ambitus Urbis*) by its Ancient *Portis*, should be reduc't in *Plinies* numbers from XIII. by an easie change unto VIII *Miles*; to accord to the the magnitude of *Athens*, which is the Assertion of *Strato*: as also to the limits of *Dionysius*, within the ridge of the *Hills*, the *Tumuli*, the *Tiber*, and the *Agger*. Yet (*Rom. amplitudo*) *Rome* taken with all its *Suburbs*, according to the same *Pliny* and to this *Dissertator*, made a wide Circuit of LXX. *Mils*. This in brief from the three Learned Discourses of Signior *Raphael Fabretti*.